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BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR NURSES. By Diana Clifford Kimber, Graduate of Bellevue Training School for Nurses; Formerly Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, New York City Training School for Nurses, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; Formerly Assistant Superintendent, Illinois Training School, Chicago, Ill. Third Edition, revised by Charlotte E. Gray, R.N., assistant superintendent, New York City Training School for Nurses. Price, $2.50 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Miss Gray, in her character of one-time pupil to the author, has without doubt qualities which fit her particularly for her work on the revision of Kimber's "Anatomy and Physiology," but in spite of such advantage the most casual reader cannot fail to recognize the great loyalty and clever ingenuity exercised in retaining the character of the original book unchanged while altering the text to the extent required to keep pace with the advance of time since its first appearance fifteen years ago. Miss Kimber, to the regret of all who knew her work, as well as her many personal friends, has forsaken the field of nursing and has been claimed by another vocation which admits of no partition of her talents. While we mourn her departure, we count our blessings, and among them reckon her choice of a literary executor, for we feel sure that no one could have better brought the work in line with the present teaching without destroying its original form and characteristics.

The "Anatomy and Physiology" when it first appeared in 1894 was a new departure in nursing literature, the first declaration of the need of special text-books for nurses' schools written by nurse teachers, with the exception of Dock's "Materia Medica," which had appeared two or three years earlier. Since that time the idea has been pretty generally accepted that the teaching in the nurse schools is a matter no less important than the practical work, and that the efficiency of the latter depends wholly upon the former.

The new edition contains a great quantity of new matter, notably a preliminary chapter on "Physical, Chemical and Biological Definitions with Explanatory Notes"; a re-writing of the chapter on the "Nervous

System," by H. D. Collins, M.D.; much new matter in the chapter on "Special Membranes and Glands," and a summary which has been added to each chapter which the reviser recommends to the attention of both pupils and teachers, the idea being that it may be used as a skeleton outline for the lesson while the text may be used for reference. There are sixty new illustrations, some of the older plates and cuts having been replaced by those new and up to date. The book retains its old personality to a really wonderful degree when one considers how many and radical are the changes made since the original appeared. It goes without saying that no recommendation is needed for a book which is used in every nurse training school in the country and equally useless is it to wish it success when one and all know how it has succeeded but all the same we welcome the reappearance of an old friend and wish it well.

THE WINNING CHANCE. By Elizabeth Dejeans. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

As set forth in this tale the "winning chance" is conspicuous by its absence, the unfortunate heroine never having had the ghost of a chance. Her birthright is the nature inherited from a weak and vicious father, a gentle and alas equally weak mother, circumstanced by a childhood and girlhood of modest luxury. She is still a "young girl" when we find her seeking work as a stenographer in a stock broker's office. She is absolutely without business training, but she expects to be able by her own unaided efforts to earn money to support her widowed, blind and invalid mother, her invalid and almost insane cripple brother, as well as herself. Her first employer, who is, by the way, the man who had aided her father to accomplish so completely his own ruin and that of his family resources, finding very soon the limits of her usefulness on his clerical staff, proposes to her that there are other and more profitable terms by which she may continue in his service. Up to this time she had gone forth strong in the courage of ignorance. "*That men were given their strength to protect weakness, not to prey upon it,* had been a part of her creed. That henceforth she must go armed, not only to win her daily bread, but also to keep unsullied her womanhood, was a new thought to her."

Her second situation puts her into more favorable surroundings, in that her employer is a man of much nobler type than her former one. But even under improved conditions, life she finds is beset by dangers when it carries one by its currents beyond the shelter of a safe home. It would seem to be the writer's idea to show how impossible it is for young women to go out into the world and earn an honest living. Again conditions become perilous—the girl is given the choice of her mother and